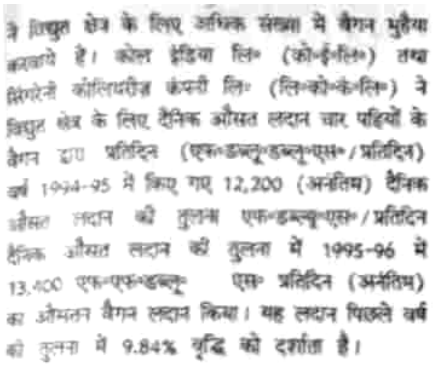
के विद्युत क्षेत्र के लिए अधिक संख्या में वैगन मुहैया करवाये हैं। कोल इंडिया लि॰ (को॰इं॰लि॰) तथा सिंगरेनी कॉलिएरीज़ कंपनी लि॰ (लि॰को॰कं॰लि॰) ने विद्युत क्षेत्र के लिए दैनिक औसत लदान चार पहियों के वैगन द्वारा प्रतिदिन (एफ॰डब्लू॰डब्लू॰एस॰/प्रतिदिन) वर्ष 1994-95 में किए गए 12,200 (अनंतिम) दैनिक औसत लदान की तुलना में एफ॰डब्लू॰एस॰/प्रतिदिन दैनिक औसत लदान की तुलना में 1995-96 में 13,400 एफ॰एफ॰डब्लू॰ एस॰ प्रतिदिन (अनंतिम) का औसतन वैगन लदान किया। यह लदान पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में 9.84% वृद्धि को दर्शाता है।

Aggregate Measure of Support

790. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH MANN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(A) whether product specific Aggregate Measurement of Support (AMS) for 17 a negatively at Rs. 19,000 crores during the years. 1986—89;

(b) whether this figure of AMS when .lied for the year 1995 would come 10 aboul Rs. 48000 crores; details then

(c) whether Government intends to re- this anomaly; ami

I) if so. steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH): (a) to (d) The concept of Aggregate Measurement of Support (AMS) use in the Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture is .a necgtiated concept designed to measure •he trade distorting domestic support given to agriculture by member countries of GATT. It does not take into account a large variety of support measures for the agricultural sector. The AMS comprises '.if two components viz. product specific md non-product.specific Be support. For the

Pose of calculating the domestic sup-to agricultural producers, both pro-uct specific AMS and non-product specific AMS are taken into account. Wring the base period (1986—88) the average product specific AMS was abou minuts 24442.2 crores and the non-product specific AMS was estimated at Rs. 4581.4 crores. The total AMS was, therefore, minus 19860 crores.

The AMS was to be calculated for the base period (1986—£8). As in the case of *India* the AMS for the ba.se period (1986—88) was negative. India did not have to take any reduction commitments for the period 1995-2000.

The product specific AMS figures for any year can be arrived at by multiplying the total eligible production with the difference of the applied administered prices prevailing during that year and the external reference prices as taken in the base period (1986—68).

Supply of coal to Badarpur Power Plant

791. SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Ltd. has decided to stop delivery of coal to Badarpur power plant;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps taken by Government to solve the problems of supply of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise, in view of (a) above.

Investment on coal production

792. SHRI S. MUTHU MANI: Will the Mwustc,* of COAL be pleased to state: C

(a) whether it is a fact that to increase the production of coal to 300 million tonnes by 1997 an investment of US 5 1 billion would be required;

(b) if so, the action initiated by Government in this regard;

(c) the total amount of coal production expected for the year 1997; and

(d) steps being taken by Governmen! to meet the galloping coal demand by the power sector to the tune of 30 million tonnes every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) to (c) The target of domestic coal production, as recommended by the Planning Commission, for the year 1996-97 is 288.63 million tonnes.

In consultation with the Planning Commission a total plan investment of Rs. 2681.97 crores has been proposed for Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Limited during the year 1996-97.

(d) Steps being taken to augment indigenous production of coal include the following:—

(i) Opening up of new mines and increasing efficiency and productivity m existing mines by *modernisation,* application of new technologies and ensuring timely availability of inputs and infrastructural facilities.

(ii) Partial de-regulation of coal prices is likely to improve internal resource generation of coal companies which will enable new projects to be taken up. It will also improve the financial viability of new *mining pro*-jects.

(in) The capital base of Coal India Limited has been restructured to enable it to raise additional financial resources from the capital markets, which arc required to add new coal production capacity.

(iv) Steps arc being taken in coordination wich the Railways to remove the transportation bottlenecks in such coalfield areas which have potential for enhanced production.

(v) Steps arc being taken *to remove* the bottlenecks in land acquisition.

(vi) Private sector companies engaged in production of iron and steel, cement and generation of power have been permitted to take up coal mining. This is expected to increase domestic coal production.

Benefit of Social Security to Agricultural Labourer

793. SHRl NAGENDRA NATH OJHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that agricultural labourers at present are not provided any benefit of social security except in a few cases;

(b) whether question of extending benefits of social security to these vast sections of India's workers has been considered by *Government; and*

(c) if so, concrete steps being contemplated by *Government in* this *respect?*

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c) The Workmen Compensation Act, 1923 is applicable inter alia to certain categories of agricultural labourers. Apart from several anti-poverty and employ--ment generation schemes taken up in the rural sector, the Government have taken up a number of social security schemes The Group Life Insurance Scheme *tod* Landless Agricultural Labourers has been introduced by the Central Government in the year 1987. Another Group Insuranec scheme for IRDP beneficiaries *came in to* force in 1988. The personal Accident-Insurance Social Security Scheme of **the** GIC for poor families has been extend to all districts in the country in August 1988. In addition, the General Insuran«j Corporation has introduced an insurance! scheme for cattle and livestock, agricul-tural pumpsets, failed wells, fire insut ancc cover for huts and belongings of landless labourers, small farmers artisans and other poor people in rural areas, dwelling premises and other belongings of 1RDP/NREP etc. beneficiaries. Most of the State Governments arc implementing old age pension schemes. In some States e.g. Gujarat, Karnataka and Kerala,